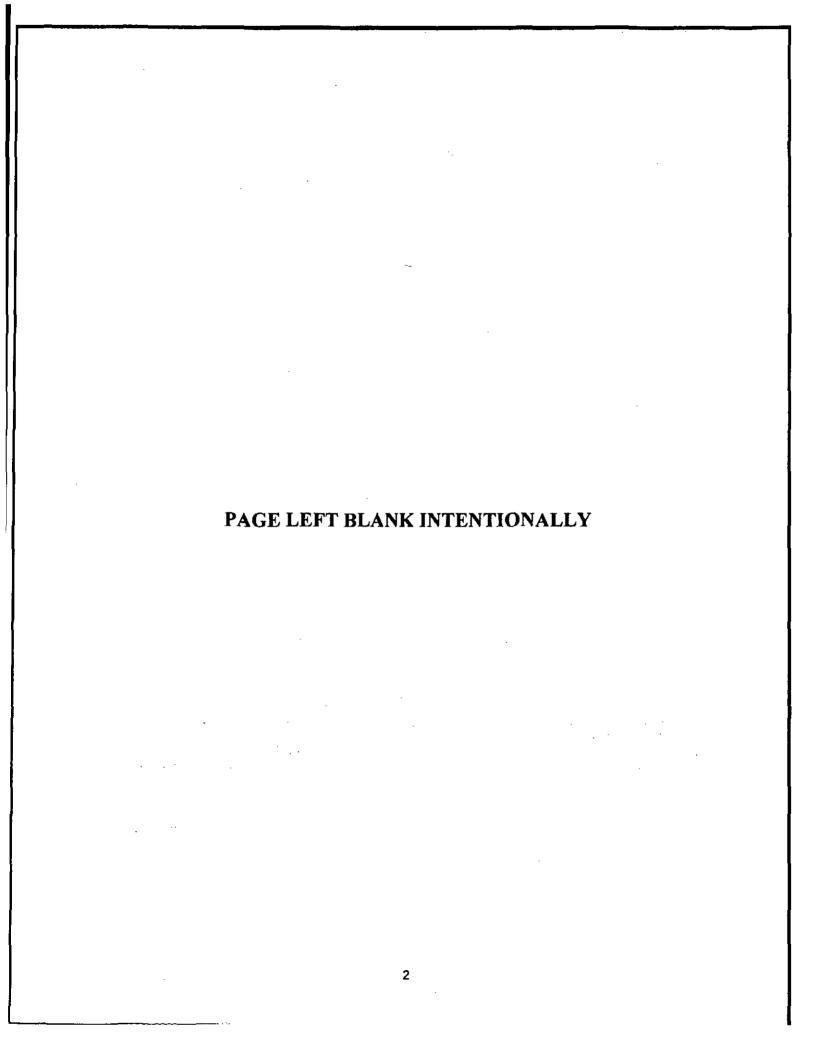
### TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR, LOUISIANA ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT JULY 31, 2009

Under provisions of state law, this report is a public document. A copy of the report has been submitted to the entity and other appropriate public officials. The report is available for public inspection at the Baton Rouge office of the Legislative Auditor and, where appropriate, at the office of the parish clerk of court.

Release Date 2/3/10



### ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT Year Ended July 31, 2009

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
INTRODUCTORY SECTION	
Title Page	
Table of Contents	3-4
List of Principal Officials	5
FINANCIAL SECTION	
Report of Independent Auditors	7-8
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Assets	11
Statement of Activities	12-13
Fund Financial Statements:	
Governmental Funds:	
Balance Sheet	16-17
Reconciliation of Balance Sheet	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in	
Fund Balances	20-21
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures	
and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	
to the Statement of Activities	22
Proprietary Fund:	
Statement of Net Assets	23
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in	
Net Assets	24
Statement of Cash Flows	25
General Fund:	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule	26
Street and Alley Fund:	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule	27
Sales Tax Fund:	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule	28
Drainage Maintenance Fund:	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule	29
Notes to Pinancial Statements	30-46

	Page
Other Supplementary Information - Nonmajor Governmental Funds:	
Combining Balance Sheet	48
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	49
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE	
Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Based on an Audit of Financial	
Statements Performed in Accordance with Government	
Auditing Standards	53-55
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	57-58
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings Based on an	
Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance	59
with Government Auditing Standards	

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July 31, 2009

### MAYOR

The Honorable E. R. Giles

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Ms. Dorothy Charles

Mr. Kirk Conner

Mr. Ellsworth Duhon

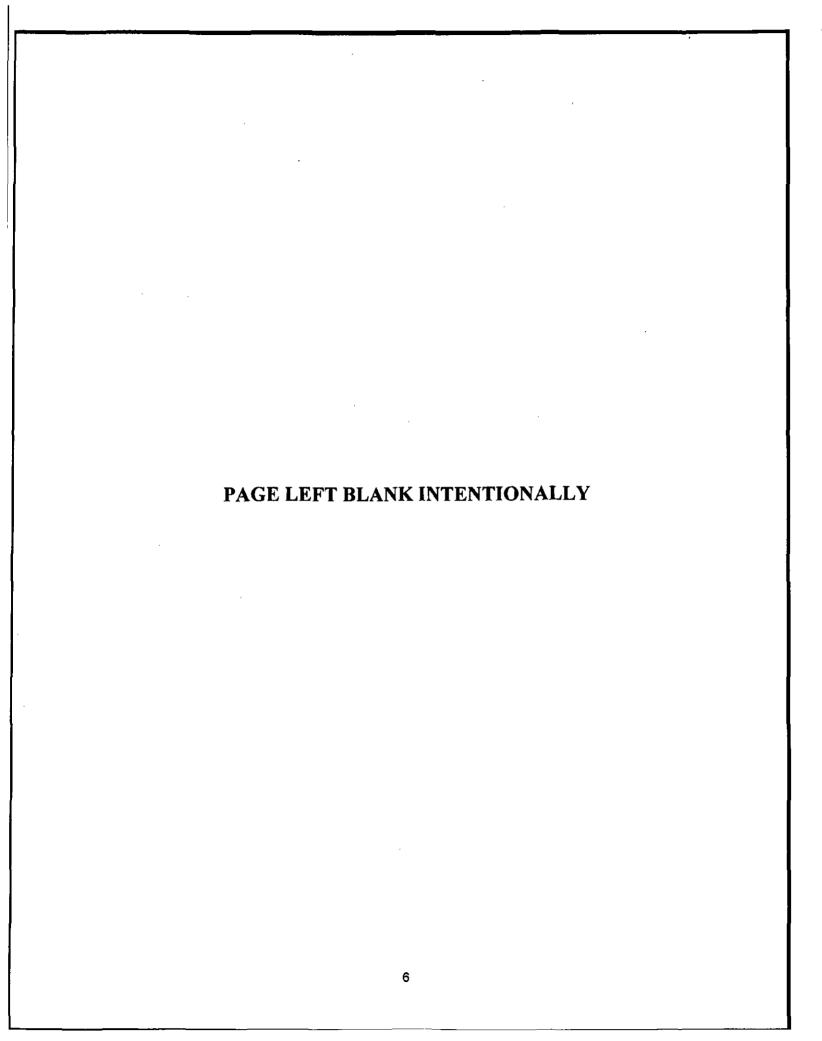
Mr. David Hanks Mrs. Cynthia LaPoint

### LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. Bennett LaPoint

### TOWN CLERK

Mrs. Cynthia Mallett



### McElroy, Quirk & Burch

A Professional Corporation • Certified Public Accountants • Since 1925 800 Kirby Street • P.O. Box 3070 • Lake Charles, LA 70602-3070 337 433-1063 • Fax 337 436-6618 • Web page: www.mqb-cpa.com

04998.000 Audit 1/31/09 1100.001 financial report

Robert M. Gani, CPA, MT Mollie C. Broussard, CPA Jason L. Guillory, CPA Greg P. Naquin, CPA, CFP<sup>1N</sup> Billy D. Fisher, CPA Joe G. Peshoff, II, CPA, CVA

Michael N. McGee, CPA David M. DesOrmeaux, CPA Paula J. Thompson, CPA MQB

Otray J. Woods, Jr., CPA, Inactive Robert F. Cargile, CPA, Inactive William A. Mancuso, CPA, Inactive Barbara Hurson Gonzales, CPA, Retired Judson J. McCann, Jr., CPA, Retired Martin L. Chehotsky, CPA, CFE Carl W. Comeaux, CPA, Retired Gus W. Schram, III, CPA, CVA, Retired

CFE - Certified Fraud Examiner MT - Masters of Taxation CVA - Certified Valuation Analyst CFP - Certified Financial Planner

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen Town of Lake Arthur Lake Arthur, Louisiana

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana as of and for the year ended July 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Town's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana as of July 31, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund and the major special revenue funds for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated January 26, 2010, on our consideration of the Town of Lake Arthur's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and important for assessing the results of our audit.

The Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana has not prepared management's discussion and analysis that the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be a part of, the basic financial statements.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Lake Arthur's basic financial statements. The introductory section and combining nonmajor fund financial statements are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining nonmajor fund financial statement have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Ms Elroy Quik & Buch
Lake Charles, Louisiana

January 26, 2010

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS** 

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### STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS July 31, 2009

	Governmental Activities	Business- Type Activities	Total
ASSETS	•		
Cash	\$ 668,483	\$ 328,902	\$ 997,385
Investments	1,424,874	524,044	1,948,918
Receivables	154,927	40,249	195,176
Prepaids	-	3,732	3,732
Due from other funds	220,567	(220,567)	
Restricted cash	-	63,686	63,686
Capital assets:			
Land	896,527	9,604	906,131
Capital assets, net of accumulated			
depreciation	4,783,380	2,848,889	<u>7,632,269</u>
Total assets	8,148,758	3,598,539	11,747,297
LIABILITIES			
Accounts and other accrued payables	194,932	105,994	300,926
Customer meter deposits	-	63,686	63,686
Other payables	25,659	8,230	33,889
Long-term liabilities:			
Due within one year	98,000	185,000	283,000
Due after one year	665,000	660,000	1,325,000
Total liabilities	983,591	1,022,910	2,006,501
NET ASSETS			
Investment in capital assets, net of			
related debt	4,916,907	2,013,493	6,930,400
Restricted for:			
Debt service	452,547	<u>-</u>	452,547
Streets and drainage	321,456	-	321,456
Unrestricted	1,474,257	562,136	2,036,393
Total net assets	<u>\$ 7,165,167</u>	<u>\$ 2,575,629</u>	\$ 9,740,796

See accompanying notes to financial statements

### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended July 31, 2009

	•	Pr	ogram Revenues
·		Fees, Fines	Operating
		and Charges	Grants and
Activities	Expenses	for Services	Contributions
Governmental activities:			
General government	\$ 290,277	\$ 104,804	\$ -
Highways and streets	223,004	-	2,121,173
Public safety	485,321	44,990	26,013
Health and recreation	452,082	270,003	4,750
Economic development	1,556	_	-
Community center	69,089	-	
Total governmental activities	1,521,329	419,797	2,151,936
Business-type activities:			
Water and sewer	498,201	368,851	-
Total activities	<u>\$ 2,019,530</u>	\$ 788,648	\$ 2,152,936

### General revenues:

Taxes:

Property taxes
Sales and use taxes
Franchise taxes
Intergovernmental
Interest and investment earnings
Miscellaneous
Transfers

Total general revenues

Change in net assets.

Net assets, beginning of year

Net assets, end of year

See accompanying notes to financial statements

(Expense) Revenues

	and		s in Net A	ssets		
		В	usiness-			
Capital			Type			
Grants	Activitie	as Ac	tivities	<u>Total</u>		
\$ -	\$ (185,4	173) \$	-	\$ (185,473		
8,82	0 1,906,9	89	~	1,906,989		
-	(414,3	18)	-	(414,318		
-	(177,3	329)	•	(177,329		
-	(1,5	56)	~	(1,556		
	(69,0	(89	~	(69,089		
8,82	0 1,059,2	24	-	1,059,224		
25,51	8	<u>-</u>	(103,832)	(103,832		
34,33	8 \$ 1,059,2	224 \$	(103,832)	<u>\$ 955,392</u>		
				4 015 011		
	\$ 216,9	-	~	\$ 216,911		
	629,7		•	629,765		
	149,0		-	149,091		
	35,1		8,828	35,151 48,563		
•	39,7 320,2		23,743	343,951		
	(87,7		23,743 87,719	343,931		
				1,423,432		
	1,303,1	.44	120,290	1,423,432		
	2,362,3	66	16,458	2,378,824		
	4,802,8	201 2	,559,171	7,361,972		
	\$ 7,165,1	<u>.67                                    </u>	,575,629 ·	\$ 9,740,796		

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FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS July 31, 2009

	General	Street & Alley
ASSETS	•	
Cash	\$ 258,779	\$ 31,042
Investments	1,155,509	92,612
Receivables	24,926	-
Due from other funds	991,583	154,146
Total assets	\$ 2,430,797	\$ 277,800
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 41,654	\$ 8,817
Other payables and charges	5,316	•
Due to other funds	909,570	39,522
Total liabilities	956,540	48,339
FUND BALANCES		
Reserved for debt service	-	-
Unreserved, undesignated, reported in:		*
General fund	1,474,257	-
Special revenue funds		229,461
Total fund balances	1,474,257	229,461
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,430,797</u>	\$ 277,800

	Sales Tax		Drainage Maintenance		Combined Bond Fund		Nonmajor Governmental Funds		Total ernmental Funds
\$	· •	\$	16,901 - 130,001 23,880	\$	296,087 176,753 - 50	\$	65,674 - - -		668,483 1,424,874 154,927 1,169,659
<u>\$</u>		<u>\$</u>	170,782	\$	472,890	\$	65,67 <u>4</u>	<u>\$</u>	3,417,943
\$	- - -	\$ 	144,461	\$	20,343	\$	- - - - -	\$	194,932 25,659 949,092 1,169,683
	•		-		452,547		_		452,547
	<u>-</u>		26,321 26,321		452,547		65,674 65,674		1,474,257 321,456 2,248,260
<u>\$</u>		\$	170,782	\$	472,890	ş	65, <u>674</u>	<u>s</u>	3,417,943

		-
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	18	

### RECONCILIATION OF BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS July 31, 2009

•	•
Total fund balance for governmental funds	
at July 31, 2009	<u>\$ 2,248,260</u>
Total net assets reported for governmental activities	
in the statement of net assets is different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are	
not financial resources and, therefore, are πot	
reported in the funds. Those assets consist of: Land	896,527
Capital assets, net of \$1,219,982 accumulated	330,32,
depreciation	4,783,380
-	5,679,907
Long-term liabilities at July 31, 2009:	
Bonds payable	(763,000)
Total net assets of governmental activities	
at July 31, 2009	<u>\$ 7,165,167</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the basic financial statements.

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended July 31, 2009

	(	General		Street & Alley
Revenue:				
Taxes	\$	611,427	\$	42,523
Licenses and permits		104,804		-
Intergovernmental		67,161		-
Charges for services		230,200		-
Fines		44,990		-
Grants		-		
Interest		31,841		1,063
Other		330,035		28,455
Total revenues		1,420,458	_	72,041
Expenditures:				
General and administrative		287,260		-
Highways and streets		· -		319,276
Public safety		465,309		, -
Health and recreation		464,613		. <u>-</u>
Economic development		1,556		_
Community center		38,629		_
Other		(17)		<del></del>
Debt service:		, .		
Principal		51,000		-
Interest		5,940		-
Total expenditures		1,314,290		319,276
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
expenditures		106,168		(247,235)
evheugrentes	_	100,100		(22.,,233,
Other financing sources (uses):		-		
Operating transfers in		5,321		258,128
Operating transfers out		(79,685)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	_	(74,364)		258,128
total other riminerny sources (uses)		(,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		<u> </u>
Net changes in fund balance		31,804		10,893
Fund balance, beginning		1,442,453		218,568
Fund balance, ending	\$	1,474,257	<u>\$</u>	229,461

<del></del>	Sales Tax	Drainage Maintenance	Combined Bond Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$	251,907	\$ 42,523	\$ 47,388	\$ -	\$ 995,768
	-	-	-	-	104,804
	-	8,820	•	-	75,981
	<del>-</del> .	•	-	-	230,200
	<b>~</b>	-	-	-	44,990
	-	2,121,173	-	-	2,121,173
	•	112	5,513	1,478	40,007
				<del>_</del>	358,490
	251,907	2,172,628	52,901	1,478	3,971,413
	-		350	-	287,610
	-	2,367,435	-	956	2,687,667
	-	-	-	-	465,309
	-	_	-	-	464,613
	-	-	-	-	1,556
	-	-	-	<del>-</del>	38,629
	•	-	-	-	(17)
			40.000		91,000
	-	-	40,000	_	41,756
		2 267 435	35,816	956	4,078,123
	<del></del>	2,367,435	76,166		4,070,123
	251,907	(194,807)	(23,265)	522	(106,710)
	231/30/	(151,007)	(25,205)		,
			•		
	-	82,204	_	5,038	350,691
	(251,907)	-	_	(106,817)	
	(251,907)	82,204		(101,779)	(87,718)
<u> </u>	<u>,,,,,,,</u> ,	(112,603)	(23,265)	(101,257)	
	<del></del>	138,924	475,812	166,931	2,442,688
<u>\$</u>		<u>\$ 26,321</u>	<u>\$ 452,547</u>	<u>\$ 65,674</u>	<u>\$ 2,248,260</u>

# RECONCILIATION OF STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended July 31, 2009

Total net changes in fund balances at July 31, 2009 per statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances

\$ (194,428)

The change in net assets reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Capital outlay which is considered expenditures on:
Statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in
fund balances
Depreciation expense for the year ended July 31, 2009

2,682,258

(216,464) 2,465,794

Governmental funds report bonded debt repayments as expenditures. However, this expenditure does not appear in the statement of activities since the payment is applied against the bond payable on the statement of net assets

91,000

2,362,366

### STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUND July 31, 2009

ASSETS	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Fund
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 328,902
Investments	524,044
Receivables	40,249
Prepaid expenses	3,732
Due from other funds	419,245
Total current assets	1,316,172
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	63,686
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	2,858,493
Total assets	\$ 4,238,351
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 96,775
Accrued interest payable	9,219
Other payables	8,230
Due to other funds	639,812
Customer meter deposits	63,686
Total current liabilities	817,722
Noncurrent liabilities:	·
Due within one year	185,000
Due after one year.	660,000
Total noncurrent liabilities	845,000
Total liabilities	1,662,722
NET ASSETS	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	2,013,493
Unrestricted	562,136
Total net assets	<u>\$ 2,575,629</u>

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS PROPRIETARY FUND Year Ended July 31, 2009

	Business-Type Activities Enterprise Fund
Operating revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 368,851
Operating expenses:	
Personal services	91,295
Other services and charges	77,561
Materials and supplies	27,391
Heat, light and power	62,040
Depreciation	206,965
Total operating expenses	465,252
Operating (loss)	(96,401)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):	
Interest income	8,828
Interest fiscal charges	(32,949)
Grants	25,518
Miscellaneous	23,743
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	25,140
(Loss) before operating transfers	(71,261)
Operating transfers in	87,719
Change in net assets	16,458
Net assets, beginning of year	2,559,171
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$ 2,575,629</u>

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUND Year Ended July 31, 2009

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Cash received from customers	\$ 368,283
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(80,991)
Cash payments to employees for services	(91,295)
Net cash provided by operating activities	195,997
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	0.7.710
Operating transfers in	87,719
Miscellaneous	23,743
Grants	25,518 4,465
Increase in customer deposits	17,984
Advances from (to) other funds	159,429
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Principal payments on bonds	(180,000)
Interest paid on bonds	(29,629)
Net cash (used in) capital and related activities	(209,629)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	8,828
Interest on investments	(139,027)
Purchase of property and equipment	(27,470)
(Increase) in investments	(157,669)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(15,192)
Cash and cash equivalents:	
Beginning of year	407,780
End of year	\$ 392,588
And or year	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 328,902
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	63,686
	\$ 392,588
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING (LOSS) TO NET CASH	
PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ (96,401)
Operating (loss)	\$ (30,401)
Adjustments to reconcile operating (loss) to net	
cash provided by operating activities:	206,965
Depreciation Changes in assets and liabilities:	200,500
(Increase) in receivables	(568)
Increase in payables	86,001
THOTORDO III PAJANTED	
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 195,997</u>

### TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR, LOUISIANA GENERAL FUND

### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE Year Ended July 31, 2009

÷		Budget		Variance with Final
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 610,201	\$ 610,201	\$ 611,427	\$ 1,226
Licenses and permits	70,275	70,275	104,804	34,529
Intergovernmental	90,500	90,500	67,161	(23,339)
Charges for services	324,900	324,900	230,200	(94,700)
Fines	35,000	35,000	44,990	9,990
Interest	146,300	146,300	31,841	(114,459)
Other	4,000	4,000	330,035	326,035
Total revenues	1,281,176	1,281,176	1,420,458	139,282
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General and administrative	319,815	319,815	287,260	32,555
Public safety	517,625	517,625	465,309	52,316
Health and recreation	394,639	394,639	464,613	(69,974)
Economic development	6,000	6,000	1,556	4,444
Community center	44,200	44,200	38,629	5,571
Other	-	-	(17)	17
Debt service:		•		
Principal	51,000	51,000	51,000	-
Interest	2,882	2,882	5,940	(3,058)
Total expenditures	1,336,161	1,336,161	1,314,290	21,871
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over	• .			•
expenditures	(54,985	) (54,985)	106,168	161,153
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			•	
Operating transfers in	4,799	4,799	5,321	522
Operating transfers out	(81,011	(81,011)	<u>(79,685</u> )	1,326
Total other financing				
sources (uses)	(76,212	(76,212)	(74,364)	1,848
Net changes in				
fund balance	30,825	30,825	31,804	163,001
Fund balance, beginning of year	1,442,453	1,442,453	1,442,453	<del>-</del>
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 1,311,256	\$ 1,311,256	\$ 1,474,257	\$ 163,001

### TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR, LOUISIANA STREET AND ALLEY FUND

### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE Year Ended July 31, 2009

	•		•	•	
		Budget		Variance with Final	
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget	
	Oliginal_	2 110 1		544344	
REVENUES					
Taxes	\$ 43,159	\$ 43,159	\$ 42,523	\$ (636)	
Interest	5,000	5,000°	1,063	(3,937)	
Other	7,200	7,200	28,455	21,255	
Total revenues	55,359	55,359	72,041	16,682	
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
Highways and streets	182,180	322,180	319,276	2,904	
Excess (deficiency)					
of revenues over					
expenditures	(126,821)	(266,821)	(247,235)	19,586	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Operating transfers in	154,641	154,641	258,128	103,487	
Excess (deficiency)					
of revenue and	•				
other sources over	•	•			
expenditures	27,820	(112,180)	10,893	123,073	
Fund balance, beginning of year	218,568	218,568	218,568		
-			. *		
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 246,388	\$ 106,388	\$ 229,461	<u>\$ 123,073</u>	

### TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR, LOUISIANA SALES TAX FUND

### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE Year Ended July 31, 2009

		Budget		Variance with Final
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget
REVENUES Sales taxes	\$ 272,000	\$ 252,000	\$ 251,907	\$ (93)
EXPENDITURES				
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	272,000	252,000	251,907	(93)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Operating transfers (out)	(272,000)	(252,000)	(251,907)	93
Excess (deficiency) of revenue and other uses over expenditures	·	· .	-	-
Fund balance, beginning of year				
Fund balance, end of year	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>

### TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR, LOUISIANA DRAINAGE MAINTENANCE FUND

### BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE Year Ended July 31, 2009

	` Budget		Variance with Final	
	Original	Final	Actual	Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 42,000	\$ 42,000	\$ 42,523	\$ 523
Intergovernmental	_	· -	8,820	8,820
Interest	500	500	112	(388)
Grants	2,383,253	2,208,253	2,121,173	(87,080)
Miscellaneous	2,000	2,000		(2,000)
Total revenues	2,427,753	2,252,753	2,172,628	(80,125)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Highways and streets	2,801,100	2,401,100	2,367,435	33,665
Excess (deficiency)	•			
of revenues over				
expenditures	(373,347)	(148,347)	(194,807)	(46,460)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Operating transfers in	91,747	91,747	82,204	(9,543)
Net change in fund				
balance	(281,600)	(56,600)	(112,603)	(56,003)
Fund balance, beginning of year	138,924	138,924	138,924	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ (142,676)	\$ 82,324	\$ 26,321	<u>\$ (56,003</u> )

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS July 31, 2009

### 1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana was incorporated in 1904, under the provisions of the Lawrason Act. The Town operates under a Mayor-Town Council form of government.

The accounting and reporting policies of the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governments. Such accounting and reporting procedures also conform to the requirements of Louisiana Revised Statutes 24:517 and to the guidance set forth in the Louisiana Municipal Audit and Accounting Guide, and to the industry audit guide, Audits of State and Local Governmental Units.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 20 (effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 1993) provides guidance on accounting and financial reporting for proprietary fund types and allows proprietary fund types to choose one of two options in applying pronouncements issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) after November 30, 1989. The Town of Lake Arthur has elected to use the first option for reporting its activities. This approach applies all GASB pronouncements and FASB Statements and Interpretations, Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinions, and Accounting Research Bulletins (ARBs) issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements. Changes to FASB statements and interpretations, APB opinions and ARBs issued after November 30, 1989, would not apply unless adopted by GASB.

The following is a summary of certain significant accounting policies.

### A. Financial Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements include the various departments, activities, and organizational units that are within the control and authority of the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in Statement No. 14 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. This statement defines the reporting entity as the primary government and those component units for which the primary government is financially accountable. Financial accountability is defined as appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board, and either a) the ability to impose will by the primary government, or b) the possibility that the component unit will provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on the primary government.

Based on the foregoing criteria, the Town of Lake Arthur has no other fiscal or significant managerial responsibility over any other governmental unit that is not included in the financial statements of the Town of Lake Arthur.

#### B. Basis of Presentation

### GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) report information on all of the activities of the primary government.

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities report financial information for the Town as a whole so that individual funds are not displayed. However, the Statement of Activities reports the expense of a given function offset by program revenues directly connected with the functional program. A function is an assembly of similar activities and may include portions of a fund or summarize more than one fund to capture the expenses and program revenues associated with a distinct functional activity. Program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given program and (2) operating or capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Taxes and other revenue sources not properly included with program revenues are reported as general revenues.

#### FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Town segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Separate statements are presented for governmental and proprietary activities. These statements present each major fund as a separate column on the fund financial statements; all non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The measurement focus of governmental funds is on the sources, uses and balance of current financial resources. The various funds are grouped, in the financial statements in this report, into three broad fund categories as follows:

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Town. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Funds - Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Debt Service Funds - Debt Service Funds are used to account for the accumulation or resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

Capital Project Funds - Capital Project Funds are used to account for funds received and expenditures made in connection with large capital projects.

#### PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Enterprise Funds - Enterprise Funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges; or (b) where the governing body has decided periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

### C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus refers to which transactions are recorded within various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures (or expenses) are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Basis of accounting relates to the timing of the measurement made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Therefore, governmental fund financial statements include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for government funds. The primary effect of internal activity (between or within funds) has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are accounted for using a financial resources measurement focus whereby only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheet and increases or decreases in net current assets are presented in the operating statements. These funds utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Certain revenues such as sales tax, property tax, and charges for services are assessed and collected in such a manner that they can be accrued appropriately. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred, if measurable, except for principal and interest on general long-term debt which are recognized when due. Also, expenditures for accrued compensated absences are not recognized until they are payable from current available financial resources.

The proprietary funds, also in the fund financial statements, are accounted for and reported using a flow of economic resources measurement focus. This means that all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. The operating statements for the proprietary fund present increases or decreases in net total assets.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Town follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- Prior to July 31, the Town Clerk submits to the Mayor and Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following August 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. A public hearing is conducted to obtain taxpayer comment.
- 3. Prior to July 31, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- 4. Any revisions that alter total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the Council. Expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations on a fund level.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds.
- 6. The budget and actual comparison presented on pages 13 and 14 in the accompanying financial report includes the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds. The capital budget ordinances which encompass the Capital Projects Funds present cumulative as opposed to annual budget amounts and thus budget and actual comparisons are not reported in the accompanying financial report for these funds. There were no capital project funds at July 31, 2009.
- 7. Budgets for the General and Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended by the Town Council.
- 8. All budgetary appropriations except for Capital Projects lapse at the end of each fiscal year.
- 9. Budgets are amended by resolution approved by the Town Council.

Encumbrance accounting is not used.

### E. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Cash and cash equivalents include amounts in demand deposits and U.S. Government Agencies securities with maturities of three months or less.

Louisiana state statutes, as stipulated in R.S. 39:1271, authorize the Town to invest in United States bonds, treasury notes, or certificates, or time certificates of deposit of state banks organized under the laws of Louisiana and national banks having the principal office in the State of Louisiana. The state statutes also authorize the Town to invest in any other federally insured investment, or in mutual or trust fund institutions, which are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Security Act of 1933 and the Investment Act of 1940, and which have underlying investments consisting solely of and limited to securities of the United States government or its agencies. Investing is performed in accordance with investment policies complying with State Statutes and those adopted by the Town Council.

Investments are stated at cost.

### F. Inventory

Purchase of various operating supplies are regarded as expenditures at the time purchased, and inventories of such supplies (if any) are not recorded as assets at the close of the fiscal year.

#### G. Bad Debts

Uncollectible amounts due for ad valorem taxes and customers' utility receivables are recognized as bad debts through the establishment of an allowance account at the time information becomes available which would indicate the uncollectibility of the receivable.

### H. Interfund Activity

Interfund activity is reported as either loans, reimbursements or transfers. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Reimbursements are when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental or proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

#### I. Capital Assets and Depreciation

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to capital assets associated with a fund are determined by their measurement focus. General capital assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and capitalized. The valuation basis for general capital assets are historical cost, or where historical cost is not available, estimated historical cost based on replacement cost. The minimum capitalization threshold is any individual item with a total cost greater than \$1,500.

Depreciation of capital assets is computed and recorded by the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of the various classes of depreciable capital assets are as follows:

Water and sewer lines Machinery and equipment Autos and trucks 30 years 3-10 years

3-5 years

### 2) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

Custodial credit risk - deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it.

In accordance with a fiscal agency agreement which is approved by the Town Council, the Town of Lake Arthur maintains demand and time deposits through local depository banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System.

Deposits in excess of federally insured amounts are required by Louisiana state statute to be protected by collateral of equal market value. Authorized collateral includes general obligations of the U.S. government, obligations issued or guaranteed by an agency established by the U.S. government, general obligation bonds of any state of the U.S., or of any Louisiana parish, municipality, or school district.

The Town's bank demand and time deposits at year end of \$3,019,524 (bank balances) were entirely covered by federal depository insurance or by pledge of securities owned by the financial institution in the Town's name.

As of June 30, 2009, the Town had the following investments and maturities:

		Inve	stment Matu	rities (in	Years)
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less Than 1	1-5	6-,10	More Than 10
Certificates of deposit	\$ 1,462,328	\$ 1,462,328	<u>\$</u>	<u> </u>	· \$

Interest rate risk. The Town does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit risk. State law limits investments to United States bonds, treasury notes, or certificates, or time certificates of deposit of state banks organized under the laws of Louisiana and national banks having a principal office in the State of Louisiana. Local governments in Louisiana are authorized to invest in LAMP. The Town has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Concentration of credit risk. The Town places no limit on the amount the Town may invest in any one issuer. All of the Town's investments are in certificates of deposit and insured money market accounts.

## 3) Ad Valorem Taxes

The Town levies taxes on real and business personal property located within its boundaries. Property taxes are levied by the Town on property values assessed by the Jeff Davis Parish Tax Assessor and approved by the State of Louisiana Tax Commission.

For the year ended July 31, 2009 taxes of 28.03 mills were levied on property with assessed valuations totaling \$7,738,835 and were dedicated as follows:

8.03 mills
5.51 mills
5.51 mills
6.14 mills
2.84 mills

The Town property taxes are levied on November 1 and are due December 31, and are delinquent by January 1st. Delinquent property taxes attach as enforceable liens on property as of April 30.

# 4) Changes in Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended July 31, 2009, was as follows:

	Beginning of Year	Additions	Deletions	End of Year
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 903,777	\$ -	\$ 10,000	\$ 893,777
Construction in progress	_	2,750	<b>-</b> _	2,750
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	903,777	2,750	10,000	896,527
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Infrastructure	1 026 106	2 204 760	<u>-</u> ,	3,410,965
Buildings	1,026,196	2,384,769 11,763		1,115,523
_	1,103,760 446,363	88,349	39,300	495,412
Furniture and equipment Vehicles	•		39,300	
	776,834	204,627	<del></del>	981,461
Total capital assets being			20.344	c 000 000
depreciated	3,353,153	2,689,508	39,300	6,003,361
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Infrastructure	43,495	48,196	-	91,691
Buildings	206,118	36,119	-	242,237
Furniture and equipment	322,528	45,671	39,300	328,899
Vehicles	470,676	86,479		557,155
Total accumulated depreciation	1,042,817	216,465	39,300	1,219,982
Government activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 3,214,113</u>	<u>\$ 2,475,793</u>	<u>s 10.000</u>	<u>\$ 5,679,906</u>
Business-type activities:			-	
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 9,607	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,604
Construction in progress		114,692		114,692
•	9,604	114,692	<del></del>	124,296
Capital assets being depreciated:		- •	-	
Sewer system	4,913,829	4,875	-	4,918,704
Water system	1,276,132	<u> </u>	_	1,276,132
Vehicles	37,588		•	37,588
Purniture and equipment	101,176	19,460	•	120,636
Total capital assets being			•	
depreciated	6,328,725	24,335	-	6,353,060
Lass accomplated deputations for		•		
Less accumulated depreciation for:	2 684 007	172 201		2 857 470
Sewer system	2,684.087	173,391	-	2,857,478
Water system	594,995	29,856	-	624,851
Vehicles	32,137	2,725	-	34,862
Furniture and equipment	100,679	994	<del></del>	101,673
Total accumulated depreciation	3,411,898	206,966		3,618,864
Business-type activities capital				
assets, net	<u>\$ 2,926,431</u>	\$ (67 <u>.939</u> )	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 2,858,492</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

General and administrative	\$	6,159
Public safety		39,570
Highway and streets		124,975
Health and recreation		15,299
Community center		30,460
Total depreciation	<u>\$</u>	216,465

# 5) Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt is comprised of the following at July 31, 2009:

#### General obligation bonds:

\$550,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series 1995,
interest at 2.45%, administrative fee .5%,
principal and interest payable through the
year 2015
MIDE DOD Grant Strate of Judahlanduran Gamier 2006

\$ 185,000

9103,000	CELCILIC	ace or i	.ndebcedi	icso,	JCI I	CD -	,
4.50%	interest	payable	through	the	year	200	9

\$250,000 Certificates of indebtedness, Series 2006, interest at 4.27%, principal and interest payable through the year 2011

108,000

\$500,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2008, Interest payable ranging from .1% to 5%, principal And interest payable through the year 2027

470,000

763,000

# Revenue bonds payable:

\$2,500,000 Sewer revenue bonds payable, interest at 2.45%, administrative fee .5%, principal and interest payable through the year 2014

750,000

\$400,000 Certificate of indebtedness, Series 2001, interest payable ranging from 4.6% to 5.25%, principal and interest payable through the year 2011

95,000

845,000

Long-term liability activity for the year ended July 31, 2009, was as follows:

		ginning alance	Addi	tions	Red	ductions		Ending Balance	Du	Amounts e Within ne Year
Governmental activities: General obligation	s	695,000	ė	_	s	40,000	•	655,000	\$	45,000
ocheral obligation	Ÿ	000,000	¥	_	٧	40,000	~	033,000	•	10,100
Certificate of indebtedness		159,000				51,000		108,000		53,000
Total governmental	s	854,000	\$	-	\$	91,000	s	763,000	\$	98,000
	-		•			<del></del>	_			
Business-type activities					,	125 000	٠.	750,000	Ś	140,000
Revenue bonds	\$	885,000	\$	-	\$	135,000	Þ	750,000	Ą	140,000
Certificate of indebtedness		140,000		-		45,000	_	95,000		45,000
Total business-	\$ 1	.025.000	Ś	_	\$	180,000	s	· 845, <u>000</u>	s	185,000
	\$_1	,025,000	\$		\$	180,000	<u>\$</u>	845,000	<u>\$</u>	185,

Debt service requirements at July 31, 2009 were as follows:

# Governmental activities:

Year Ended July 31,	Principal	Interest	
2010	\$ 98,000	\$ 58,951	
2011	100,000	56,129	
2012	50,000	53,088	
2013	50,000	51,803	
. 2014	50,000	50,318	
2015-2019	150,000	113,633	
2020-2024	155,000	48,225	
2025-2029	110,000	11,110	
	<u>\$ 763,000</u>	\$ <b>443,25</b> 7	

# Business-type activities:

Year Ended July 31,	Principal	Interest		
2010	\$ 185,000	\$ 27,090		
2011	195,000	20,620		
2012	150,000	13,717		
2013	155,000	9,293		
2014	160,000	4,720		
	\$ 845,000	<u>\$ 75,440</u>		

Interest charged to expense during the year ended July 31, 2009 totaled \$74,705, of which \$41,756 was for governmental activities and \$32,949 was for business-type activities.

# 6) Interfund Transactions

Individual fund interfund receivable and payable balances which are not expected to be repaid within a year at July 31, 2009 were:

	Due Fr	rom Due To
General fund	\$ 991,	,583 \$ 909,570
Street and alley maintenance	154,	,146 39,522
Drainage and maintenance	23,	,880 -
Combined bond		50 -
Utilities system fund		- 220,567
	<u>\$ 1,169</u>	<u>.659</u> \$ 1,169,659

# Operating transfers for the year ended July 31, 2009 were:

	Transfe In	rs Transfers Out
General fund	\$ 5,3	21 \$ 79,685
Street and alley	258,1	28 -
Drainage and maintenance	82,2	04 -
Sales tax		- 251,907
Non-major governmental	5,0	38 106,818
Utility system	87,7	<u> </u>
	<u>\$ 438,4</u>	<u>\$ 438,410</u>

## 7) Restricted Assets - Proprietary Fund Type

Restricted assets were applicable to the following at July 31:

	2009	2008
Customers deposits Sewer	\$ 63,686 234,900	\$ 59,221 211,642
	<u>\$ 298,586</u>	\$ 270,863

#### 8) Dedication of Proceeds and Flow of Funds - 2 %% Sales and Use Tax

Proceeds of a 2 %% sales and use tax levied by the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana (2009 collections \$629,765, 2008 collections \$684,938) are dedicated to the following purposes:

General Fund	`	60%
Streets		24.8%
Water		14%
Sidewalks		.8%
Drainage		.4%

# 9) Pension Plan

Municipal Employees' Retirement System:

#### Plan description:

The Town of Lake Arthur contributes to the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Louisiana, a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan administered by the Municipal Employee's Retirement System, State of Louisiana. Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Louisiana was established by Act 356 of the 1954 regular session of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana to provide retirement benefits to employees of all incorporated villages, towns and cities within the State, which did not have their own retirement systems and which elected to become members of the System. The System is administered by a Board of Trustees composed of nine members, six of whom shall be active and contributing members of the System with at least ten years creditable service, elected by the members of the System; one of whom shall be the president of the Louisiana Municipal Association who shall serve as an ex-officio member during his tenure; one of whom shall be the Chairman of the Senate Retirement Committee; one of whom shall be the Chairman of the House Retirement Committee of the Legislature of Louisiana. Act #569 of the year 1968 established by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana provides an optional method for municipalities to cancel Social Security and come under supplementary benefits in the Municipal Employees' Retirement System, effective on and after June 30, 1970. Effective October 1, 1978, under Act #788, the "regular plan" and the "supplemental plan" were replaced, and are now known as Plan "A" and Plan "B". Plan "A" combines the original plan and the supplemental plan for those municipalities participating in both plans, while Plan "B" participates in only the original plan. The Town of Lake Arthur is a member of plan "B" of the retirement system. Historical trend information for this plan is included in the separately issued report for the Municipal Employee's Retirement System for the period ended June 30, 2008.

#### Funding policy:

Plan members are required to contribute 5.00% of their annual covered salary and the Town of Lake Arthur is required to contribute at a statutorily determined rate. The current rate is 6.75% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Town of Lake Arthur are established and may be amended by the Board of Trustees. The Town of Lake Arthur's contributions to the Municipal Employees' Retirement System of Louisiana for the years ending July 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$16,710, \$16,780, and \$20,258, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

# Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System:

#### Plan description:

The Town of Lake Arthur contributes to the Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System, a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan administered by the Municipal and State Police Employee's Retirement System of Louisiana. The Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System was established as of July 1, 1973, by Act 189 of the 1973 and amended by RS 33:2371 of the 1986 session to become Municipal and State Police Retirement System of Louisiana. The System is a state retirement system which was created to provide retirement benefits for full time municipal police officers in Louisiana, and state police officers hired after January 1, 1987. The System is administered by a Board of Trustees of the Retirement Committee of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, or their designees, to serve as voting ex-officio members of the board. Historical trend information for this plan is included in the separately issued report for the Municipal Employee's Retirement System for the period ended July 31, 2008.

#### Funding policy:

Plan members are required to contribute 7.5% of their annual covered salary and the Town of Lake Arthur is required to contribute at a statutorily determined rate. The current rate is 9.5% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Town of Lake Arthur are established and may be amended by the Board of Trustees. The Town of Lake

Arthur's contributions to the Municipal Police Employees' Retirement System for the years ending July 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$2,254, \$-0-, and \$-0-, respectively, equal to the required contributions for each year.

#### 10) Litigation

The Town is involved in several lawsuits. The Town Attorney estimates that the potential claims against the Town that are not covered by insurance resulting from such litigation would not materially affect the financial statements of the Town.

## 11) Accumulated Unpaid Compensated Absences

The Town's policy on annual leave is that if the time is not taken during the year earned it will be forfeited; that is, no carryover of time or compensation in lieu of time off will be allowed.

The Town's policy on sick leave is 10 days per year. Unused sick leave can be accumulated up to 30 days to be used for prolonged illness, but the Town will not pay for unused sick leave.

#### 12) Landfill Joint Venture

The Town is a participant in a joint venture referred to as the Jefferson Davis Parish Sanitary Landfill Commission. This entity was chartered on February 17, 1984. The Commission's purpose is the establishment of a long-term plan for the disposal of solid wastes in Jefferson Davis Parish. According to the charter, each participant in the Commission is responsible for a pro rata share of any operating deficits. Likewise, any distributions of surpluses are also shared on a pro rata basis. Each participant's pro rata share is based on the number of households within each participant's unit to the total number of households within all participating units. These proportions were determined using the 1980 U.S. Census as follows:

Locality	Number of Households	Percentages
Jennings Welsh Lake Arthur	4,161 1,167 1,212	.421196 .118129 .122684
Parish (excluding Jennings, Welsh, Lake Arthur and Elton)	3,339	.337991
Totals	9,879	1.000000

The Commission consists of six commissioners as follows: two residents of Jennings, one resident of Welsh, one resident of Lake Arthur, and two residents of Jefferson Davis Parish living outside the city limits of Jennings, Welsh, Lake Arthur and Elton. The Commission members are to be appointed by the governing body of their place of residence.

The Commission has the power and authority to employ personnel, adopt its own budget and enter into agreements necessary for the operation of the Landfill. In certain instances, some agreements must be consented to by all six members of the Commission.

Condensed financial information for the Jefferson Davis Parish Sanitary Landfill as of December 31, 2008 (the latest available audited financial statements which is available in a separately issued financial report) was as follows:

	Total	Lake Arthur (12.2684%)
Total assets	\$ 5,642,276	\$ 692,217
Total liabilities	14,905	1,829
Total net assets	5,627,371	690,388
Total revenues	1,322,156	162,207
Total expenditures	1,210,025	148,451
Increase in net assets	112,131	13,756

As of December 31, 2008, the Commission had no long-term debt outstanding.

The Landfill Commission as owner of a sanitary landfill is subject to recent Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations that require monitoring the landfill site for 30 years following closure of the site in addition to other closure requirements. These regulations also mandate that landfill owners provide financial assurances that they will have the resources available to satisfy the post closure standards. These guarantees can be third-party trusts, surety bonds, letters of credit, insurance, or state sponsored plans. According to the Commission's contract with the site operator, "...the contractor shall be responsible for closure in accordance with the permit..". Additionally, "...the contractor's post closure care, maintenance and monitoring responsibility shall be three (3) years, or as required by law...". In the event the operator is for whatever reason unwilling or unable to fulfill this requirement, the responsibility for closure and post closure monitoring will revert back to the Commission.

Additionally, because of the industry the Commission participates in, certain potential liabilities are always present. These include, but are not limited to, environmental cleanup costs and EPA penalties for violation of its regulations. The EPA is empowered by law (through the Superfund legislation) to seek recovery from anyone who ever owned or operated a particular contaminated site, or anyone who ever generated or transported hazardous materials to a site (these parties are commonly referred to as potentially responsible parties, or PRPs). Potentially, the liability can extend to subsequent owners or to the parent company of a PRP. While there are no asserted or unasserted potential costs or penalties at the date of this report that the Commission is aware of, the potential is present.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Commission voted to make a distribution to the four local government bodies that participate in the Landfill Commission and funded its construction and early operations. The distributions were made in the same proportions as the original investments by the governments. For the Town of Lake Arthur, the distribution amounted to \$129,355 which is recorded as "landfill revenues" in the General Fund in the fiscal year ended July 31, 2009.

#### 13) Amounts Paid Members of Governing Board

Mr. E. R. Giles		\$	7,200
Ms. Dorothy Charles			2,400
Mr. Kirk Conner	•		2,400
Mr. Ellsworth Duhon		•	2,400
Mr. David Hanks		•	2,400
Mrs. Cynthia T. LaPoint	•		2,400
. <del>.</del>			
•		_	10 000

OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

# TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR, LOUISIANA

# COMBINING BALANCE SHEET - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS July 31, 2009

-		Del	ot Se	rvice F	unds		
		Distr	ict	Improv	rement		Total rnmental Funds
\$	65,674	\$	<u>-</u>	\$		\$	<u>65,674</u>
				ı			
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
	65,674			<del></del>			65,674
\$	65,674	\$	<u>.</u>	\$	<del>-</del>	\$	65,674
	Si Mair	\$ -	Revenue Deb Sewer Sidewalk Distr Maintenance No.  \$ 65,674 \$	Revenue Debt Se Sewerage Sidewalk District No. 1  \$ 65,674 \$ -  \$ - \$ -  65,674 -	Revenue Debt Service F Sewerage Puk Sidewalk District Improv Maintenance No. 1 Bc  \$ 65,674 \$ - \$  \$ - \$ - \$	Revenue Debt Service Funds Sewerage Public Sidewalk District Improvement Maintenance No. 1 Bond  \$ 65,674 \$ - \$ - \$  \$ - \$ - \$ -	Revenue         Debt Service Funds           Sewerage         Public           Sidewalk         District         Improvement         Gove           Maintenance         No. 1         Bond         Sewerage         Sewerage         Fundament         Gove           \$ 65,674         \$ - \$         \$ - \$         \$ - \$         \$ - \$         \$ - \$           \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$         \$ - \$ - \$ - \$         \$ - \$         \$ - \$         \$ - \$         \$ - \$

# TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR, LOUISIANA

# COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS Year Ended July 31, 2009

	Special Revenue	Debt Se:			
	Sidewalk Maintenance	Sewerage District No. 1	Public	Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues:			· ·		
Interest	<b>\$</b> -	\$ -	\$ 1,478	\$ 1,478	
Expenditures:					
Highways and streets	956			956	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(956)	-	1,478	522	
Other financing sources (uses):					
Operating transfer in	5,038	-	-	5,038	
Operating transfers out		(4,871)	(101,946)	(106,817)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	5,038	(4,871)	(101,946)	(101,779)	
Net changes in fund balance	4,082	(4,871)	(100,468)	(101,257)	
Fund balance, beginning	61,592	4,871	100,468	166,931	
Fund balance, ending	\$ 65,674	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 65,674	

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS ON INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE

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# McElroy, Quirk & Burch

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Michael N. McGee, CPA David M. DesOrmeaux, CPA Paula J. Thompson, CPA MQB

Otray J. Woods, Jr., CPA, Inactive Robert F. Cargile, CPA, Inactive William A. Mancuso, CPA, Inactive Barbara Hutson Gonzales, CPA, Retired Judson J. McCann, Jr., CPA, Retired Martin L. Chehotsky, CPA, CFE Carl W. Comeaux, CPA, Retired Gus W. Schram, III, CPA, CVA, Retired

CFE - Certified Feaud Examiner MT - Masters of Taxation CVA - Certified Valuation Analyst CFP - Certified Financial Planner

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Honorable Mayor and Board of Aldermen Town of Lake Arthur Lake Arthur, Louisiana

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana, as of and for the year ended July 31, 2009, which collectively comprise the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 26, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana's ability to initiate, authorize, record process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana's internal control. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. Significant deficiencies are described in the accompanying schedule of questioned costs as items 09-1 and 09-2.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, of the reportable conditions described above, we consider item 09-2 to be a material weakness.

#### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matter that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

The Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. We did not audit the Town of Lake Arthur, Louisiana's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended for the information of the Board, management, and other state and federal audit agencies and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. Under Louisiana Revised Statute 24:513, this report is distributed by the Legislative Auditor as a public document.

Ms Elsoy Quik & Buch
Lake Chafles, Louisiana

January 26, 2010

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#### TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR, LOUISIANA

# SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS Year Ended July 31, 2009

# 09-1 Segregation of Duties

Condition: Because of the entity's size and the limited number of

accounting personnel, it is not feasible to maintain a complete segregation of duties to achieve effective

internal control.

Criteria: Effective internal control requires adequate segregation of

duties among client personnel.

Effect: Without proper segregation of duties, errors within the

financial records or fraud could go undetected.

Recommendation: To the extent cost effective, duties should be segregated

and management should attempt to mitigate this weakness by

supervision and review procedures.

Response: We concur with this recommendation. Management has

implemented supervision and review procedures to the extent

possible.

# 09-2 Financial Reporting

Condition: In our judgment, the Town's accounting personnel and those

charged with governance, in the course of their assigned duties, lack the capable skills to prepare the financial statements and related footnotes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and to detect and

correct a material misstatement, if present.

Criteria: The Auditing Standards Board recently issued guidance to

auditors related to entity's internal controls over financial reporting. Many small organizations rely on their auditor to generate the annual financial statements including footnotes. SAS No. 112 emphasizes that the auditor cannot be part of your system of internal control

over financial reporting.

Effect:

Material misstatement in financial statements could go undetected.

Recommendation:

In our judgment, due to the lack of resources available to management to correct this material weakness in financial reporting, we recommend management mitigate this weakness by having a heightened awareness of all transactions being reported.

Response:

We concur with this recommendation. Management has implemented supervision and review procedures to the extent possible.

#### TOWN OF LAKE ARTHUR, LOUISIANA

SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS Year Ended July 31, 2009

#### 08-1 Segregation of Duties

Condition: This finding was a reportable condition relating to the

entity's size and limited number of accounting personnel which made it impossible to achieve effective internal

accounting control.

Recommendation: To the extent cost effective, duties should be segregated

and management should attempt to mitigate this weakness by

supervision and review procedures.

Current status: This condition still exists; however, the Town has

implemented supervision and review procedures as

recommended.

# 08-2 Financial Reporting

Condition: This finding was a material weakness relating to the

entity's inability to prepare the financial statements and related footnotes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and to detect and correct a material

misstatement, if present.

Recommendation: Management should mitigate this weakness by having a

heightened awareness of all transactions being reported.

Current status: This condition still exists; however, the Town has

implemented recommended procedures.

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